

PRICE 10 CENTS.

57
493

ILLUSTRATED

World's Fair Guide

—CONTAINING MAP OF THE—

EXPOSITION GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS

ILLUSTRATIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALL THE
PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS, AND

General Directory of the Exposition

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

—COMPILED ESPECIALLY FOR

VISITORS TO THE GROUNDS

—BY—

PAUL HULL,

Copyright 1892.

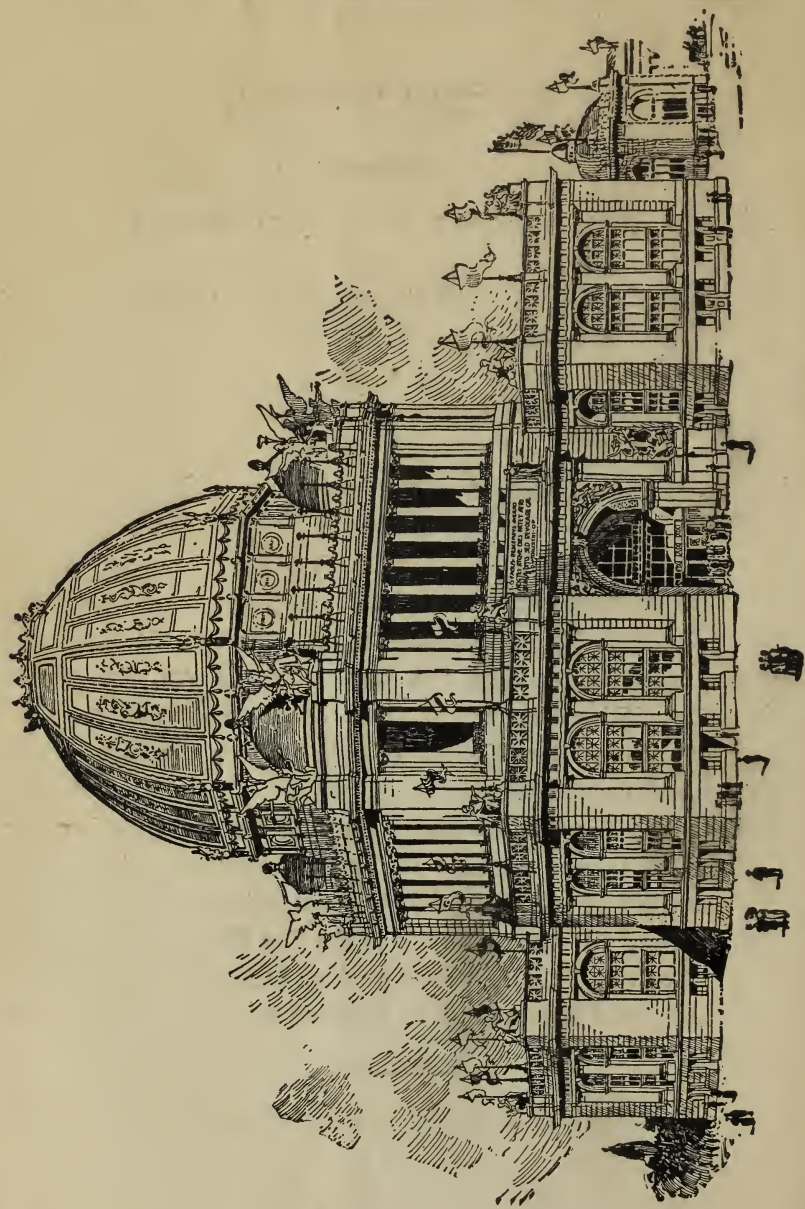


TO THE VISITOR.

To view all the principal buildings, and to compass the grounds with the least possible travel, first consult the map of the grounds in this book. On entering the Sixty-second street gate, and reaching the Horticultural building, pass to your right hand, or to the south. Keep south between the Transportation and Mines buildings. Turn east past the Mines and Electricity buildings, with the Administration, Machinery and Agriculture on your right, and the Forestry and Dairy to the southeast, on the lake shore. Continue east across the canal, and past the south end of the Manufactures building, the Water Basin on your right. Turn north on the lake shore, past the east side of the Manufactures building, passing the Government and Fisheries buildings, and crossing the lagoon at the Battle Ship, on the lake shore. You can then visit the Art, Illinois, and Woman's buildings in turn, or, to still shorten the trip, cross over the north end of the Wooded Island, between the Fisheries and Horticulture buildings.

Visitors leaving the grounds for the city, via the Illinois Central Railroad, will leave the train at the main station for the Tremont, Sherman, Briggs, and all other hotels and points north of Madison street. They will leave the train at the Van Buren street station for the Auditorium, Palmer, Grand Pacific, Richelieu, Leland, and all other hotels and points south of Madison street, and north of Polk street.

World's Columbian Exposition opens May 1, 1893; closes October 30, 1893.



ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

MAIN BUILDINGS.

Administration—Dimensions, 262 feet square. Height of outer dome, 277½ feet. Height of inner dome, 188 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet. The four pavilions are 82½ feet square, and 74 feet high. The entrances are 50 feet high, and 37 feet wide. At the base of the dome, 136 feet from the ground, is a promenade gallery, 18 feet wide. Cost, \$550,000. Architect, Richard M. Hunt, of New York. Material—3,250,000 feet of lumber; 1,562,607 pounds of structural steel. Floor area, 4.2 acres.

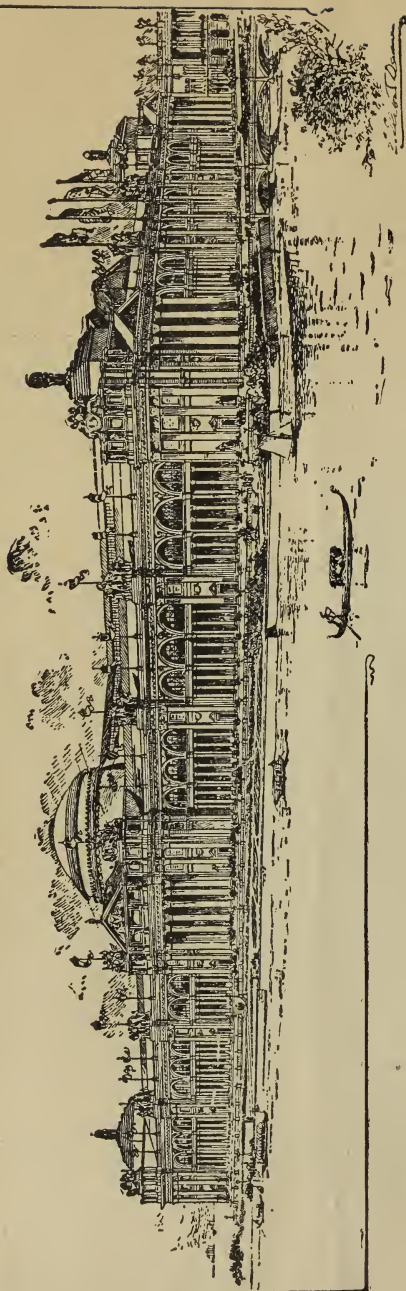
This building is considered the gem of the grounds. It is most richly ornamented in bas reliefs, frescoing and sculptury. Around the base of the dome, on the corners of the pavilions, and at the entrances are free groups of statuary, emblematic of the arts and sciences. These groups are from 20 to 30 feet in height. The building contains the offices of the exposition management, the fire and police headquarters, with cells for prisoners, the press headquarters, the foreign department, the postoffice, bank, and information bureau.

Agriculture—Dimensions, 800 by 500 feet. Height of cornice, 65 feet. Height of dome, 130 feet. Floor area, 15 acres. Annex, 550 by 300 feet. Floor area, 3.9 acres. Cost of both, \$620,000. Architects, McKim, Meade & White, of New York. Material—in main building, 7,500,000 feet of lumber and 2,000,000 pounds of structural iron; in annex, 2,000,000 feet of lumber. In connection with this building is an assembly hall, 450 by 125 feet; seating capacity, 1,500; cost, \$100,000.

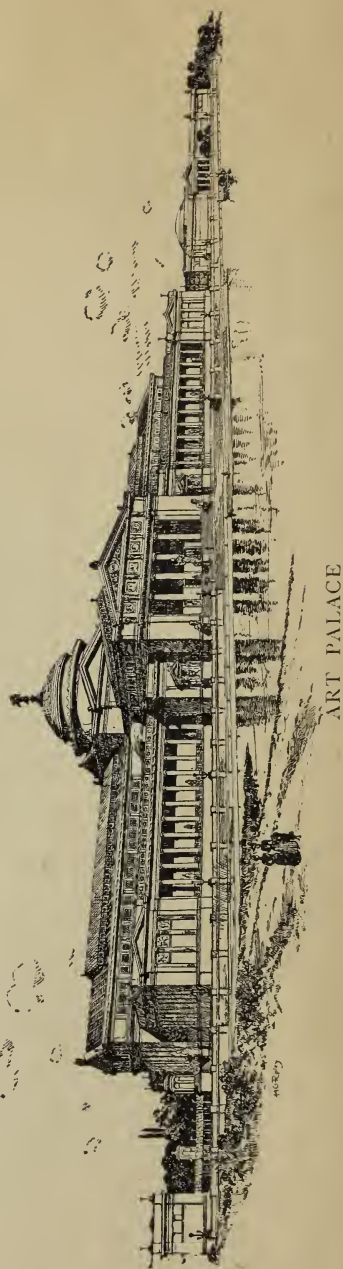
This building is most richly ornamented, and is adorned with many groups of statuary of heroic size. The main entrance is 64 feet wide, and is adorned with Corinthian pillars, 50 feet high and 5 feet in diameter. The rotunda is 100 feet in diameter, and is surmounted by the great glass dome.

Dairy—Dimensions, 100 by 200 feet. Cost, \$30,000. Material—600,000 feet of lumber. Dairy tests—butter making, etc., will be conducted here, and dairy machinery shown.

Electricity—Dimensions, 345 by 690 feet. Height of nave, 112 feet; width, 115 feet. The transept which crosses the nave is of the same dimensions. Height of the roof of the balance of the build-



AGRICULTURAL BUILDING



ART PALACE

ing, 62 feet. There are 10 spires or towers, and 4 domes, the two highest towers being 195 feet. Floor area 9.7 acres. Cost, \$410,000. Architects, Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City. Material—5,000,000 feet of lumber and 1,100,000 pounds of structural steel.

This building is specially designed for electrical illumination at night. The heroic statue of Franklin, by Rohl-Smith, will occupy a niche in the building.

Fine Arts—Dimensions, 320 by 500 feet. Two annexes, each 120 by 200 feet. Total floor area, 5.1 acres. Total wall area for picture hanging, 145,852 feet. The nave and transept, which intersect the building north, south, east and west, are 100 feet wide by 70 feet high. Height of dome, 125 feet. Diameter of dome, 60 feet. Cost of building, \$670,000. Architect, P. B. Atwood, designer-in-chief of the construction department of the exposition. Material—13,000,000 brick, 1,359,000 pounds of structural iron, 3,000,000 feet of lumber.

This building is necessarily fireproof, although the construction is designed to be temporary. The walls are brick, the roof, floors and galleries are of iron.

Fisheries—Dimensions, 165 by 365 feet. The annexes, connected with the main building by arcades, are circular in form, and 135 feet in diameter. Total cost, \$225,000. Total floor area, 3.1 acres. Architect, Henry Ives Cobb, of Chicago. Material—2,000,000 feet of lumber, 600,000 pounds of structural iron.

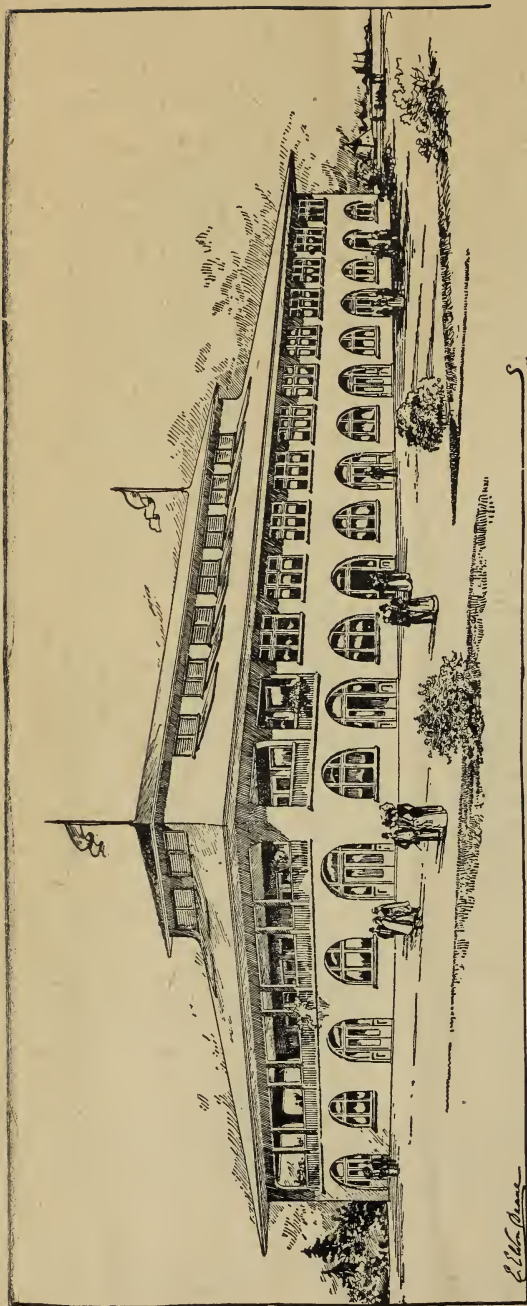
The building is considered by many the handsomest on the ground. It is situated on a banana-shaped island, and the building conforms itself to its site. In the main building will be the general fisheries exhibit. In the west annex is the angling exhibit, and in the east is the aquaria. The glass fronts of the aquaria are 575 feet in length, and have 3,000 square feet of surface. The water capacity of the aquaria is 140,000 gallons. Salt water fish will be shown in tanks of 40,000 gallons. The salt water is brought from the Atlantic Ocean, being condensed for shipment to one-fifth its bulk, and then restored at the tanks with fresh water.

Forestry—Dimensions, 208 by 528 feet. Floor area, 2.6 acres. Cost, \$100,000. Material—2,400,000 feet of lumber.

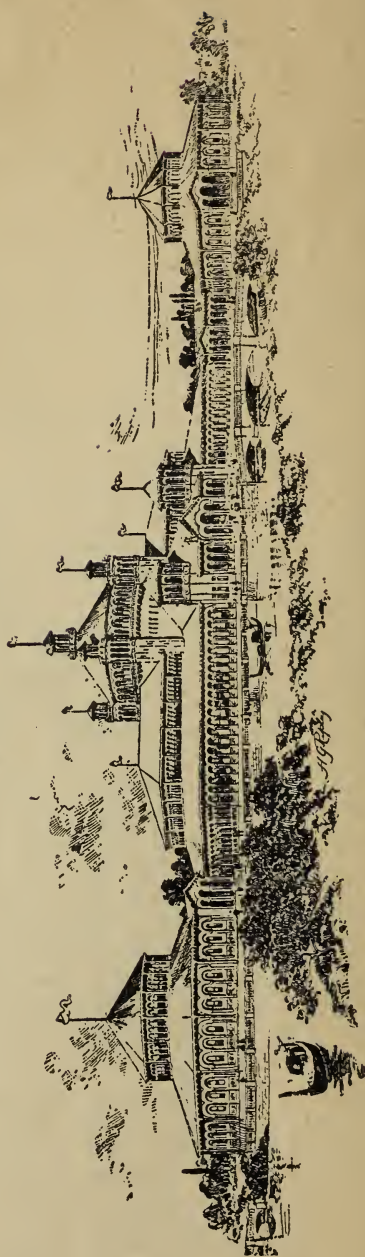
No iron enters into the construction of this building, wooden pins being used instead of bolts or rods. It is entirely surrounded by a row of rustic columns of natural tree trunks, with the bark on. Each state in the union supplies three trees, typical of the timber of the state.

Government—Dimensions, 345 by 415 feet. Floor area, 6.1 acres. Cost, \$400,000. Material—4,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,800,000 pounds of iron. Designed by Government Architect Windrim. Height of dome, 236 feet. Diameter of dome, 120 feet. See "Government Exhibit."

Horticulture—Dimensions, 250 by 998 feet. Floor area, 6.6 acres. Height of dome, 132 feet. Diameter of dome, 180 feet.



DAIRY BUILDING.



FISHERIES BUILDING

Cost, \$300,000. Architect, W. L. B. Jenney, of Chicago. Material—2,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,138,338 pounds of iron.

The plan is a central pavilion with two end pavilions, each connected with the center by front and rear curtains, forming two interior courts, each 88 by 270 feet. These courts are planted with flowers and shrubs. Under the dome will grow the tallest palms, bamboos and tree ferns. Each pavilion has galleries, and in the galleries of the end pavilions are cafes.

Illinois—Dimensions, 160 by 450 feet. Floor area, 3.2 acres. Cost, \$250,000. Height of dome, 236 feet. Architects, Boyington & Co. Material—3,000,000 feet lumber; 1,300,000 pounds of iron.

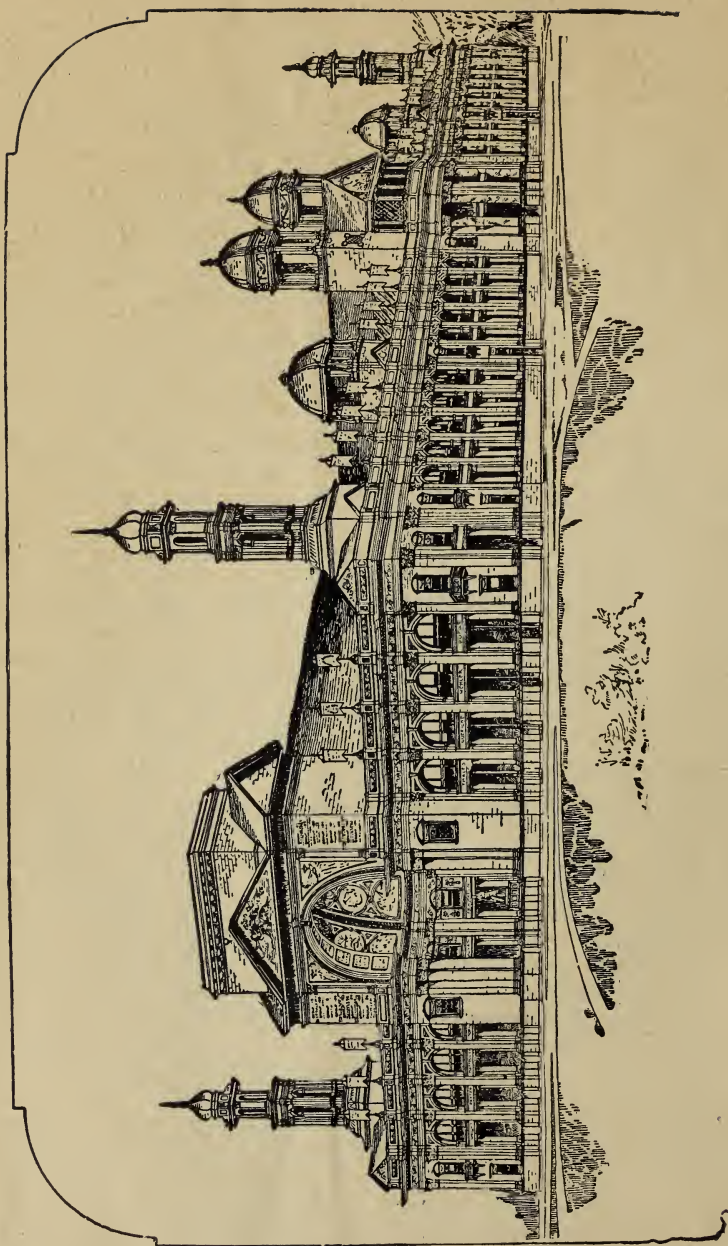
This building is by far the most pretentious of the State buildings, and can be classed as one of the great exposition structures. Its north wing is a fireproof memorial hall, 50 by 75 feet, where will be kept relics and trophies owned by the State. The south wing is 75 by 123 feet, and is three stories high. It contains office rooms and two public halls. The main entrance faces the south, and there are imposing entrances at the north and west ends. A tenth part of the space in the building is devoted to the State woman's exhibit.

Machinery Hall—Dimensions 492 by 846 feet. Height of roof trusses, 100 feet; width of span, 130 feet. Floor area, 17.5 acres. Annex, 490 by 550 feet. Floor area, 6.2 acres. Cost of both, \$1,200,000. Architects—Peabody & Stearns, of Boston. Material in both—10,500,000 feet of lumber, 11,000,000 pounds of structural steel.

The structure of the main building has the appearance of three train houses, side by side. The tiers of roof trusses are built separately, and will be sold after the fair for railroad train houses. In the nave formed by each span is an elevated traveling crane, for moving machinery.

Manufactures and Liberal Arts—Dimensions, 1687 by 787 feet. Height of walls, 66 feet. Height of four center pavilions, 122 feet. Height of four corner pavilions, 97 feet. Height of roof over central hall, 245.6. Height of roof truss over central hall, 211 feet. Height clear, from the floor, 201 feet. Span of truss, 380 feet. Span in the clear, 352 feet. Width of truss at base, 14 feet; at hip, 30 feet; at apex, 10 feet. Weight of truss, 300,000 pounds; with purlines, 400,000 pounds. Ground area of building, 30.47 acres. Floor area, including galleries, 44 acres. Cost, \$1,500,000. Material—17,000,000 feet of lumber; 12,000,000 pounds of steel in trusses of central hall; 2,000,000 pounds of iron in roof of nave. Architect, George B. Post, of New York

The building is rectangular in form, and the interior is divided into a great central hall, 380 by 1280 feet, which is surrounded by a nave, 107 feet wide. Both hall and nave have a 50-foot gallery, extending entirely around them. This building is the largest in the world, and is the largest under roof ever erected. Its unequaled size makes it one of the architectural wonders of the world. It is three times larger than the cathedral of St. Peter, in Rome, and any



ELECTRICAL BUILDING

church in Chicago could be placed in the vestibule of St. Peter's. It is four times larger than the old Roman coliseum, which seated 80,000 persons. If the great pyramid Cheops could be removed to Chicago it could be piled up in this building, with the galleries left from which to view the stone. The central hall, which is a single room without a supporting pillar under its roof, has in its floor a fraction less than eleven acres, and 75,000 persons can sit in this room, giving each one six square feet of space. By the same arrangement the entire building will seat 300,000 people. It is theoretically possible to mobilize the standing army of Russia under its roof. There are 7,000,000 feet of lumber in the floor, and it required five carloads of nails to fasten the 215 carloads of flooring to the joists. Six games of outdoor base ball might be played simultaneously on this floor, and the ball batted from either field would insure the batsman a "home run." The Auditorium is the most notable building in Chicago, but twenty such buildings could be placed on this floor. There are 11 acres of skylights and 40 car loads of glass in the roof. The iron and steel structure of this roof would build two Brooklyn bridges, while there is in it 1,400 tons more metal than in the Eades bridge at St. Louis. There are 27 main trusses in the roof of the central hall, and it required 600 flat cars to bring them from the iron works to Chicago. These trusses are twice the size of the next largest in existence, which are 90 feet high and span 250 feet. The latter are in the Jersey City railway depot.

The lumber in the Manufactures building represents 1,100 acres of average Michigan pine trees. This building will be provided with 20,000 electric lights. Its aisles will be laid off as streets, and lighted by ornamental lamp posts, bearing shielded arc lights. The dedication ceremonies will be held here, when the building will be arranged to seat 75,000 persons.

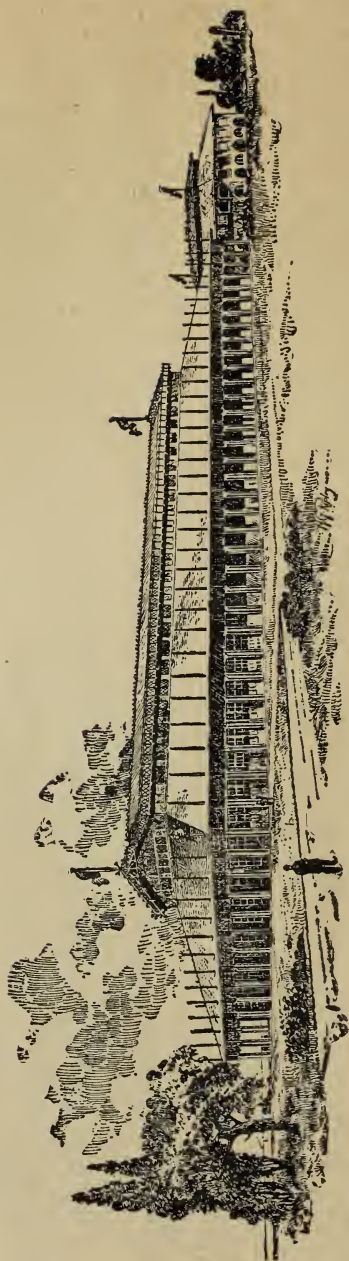
Mines and Mining—Dimensions, 350 by 700 feet. Floor area, 8.7 acres. Cost, \$265,000. Architect, S. S. Beman of Chicago. Material—4,360,000 feet of lumber, 1,800,000 pounds of steel.

The main fronts are 65 feet from the ground to the cornice. The main central entrances are 90 feet to the apex of the pediment. The gallery is 60 feet wide, 25 feet from the main floor, and extends entirely around the building. The interior space inclosed is 630 feet long, 100 feet high in the center, and 47 feet high at the sides. This space is spanned by steel cantilever trusses, supported on steel columns. The clear space in the center is 115 feet. The cantilever system, as applied to roofs, was never used on so large a scale before.

Transportation—Dimensions, 256 by 960 feet. Floor area, 9.4 acres. Material—3,500,000 feet of lumber, 1,100,000 pounds of iron. Annex, 425 by 900 feet. Floor area, 9.2 acres. Cost of both, \$370,000. Architects, Adler & Sullivan, of Chicago. The cupola is 166 feet high, is exactly in the center of the building, and is reached by eight elevators, which will form an exhibit. The main entrance



HORTICULTURAL BUILDING



FORESTRY BUILDING

is a great single arch, elaborately ornamented and treated in gold leaf. It is the feature of the building, and is called the "Golden Door." The annex will consist of one-story buildings, 64 feet wide, placed side by side. The "Transportation" exhibit will include every appliance and vehicle for carrying purposes, from a cash carrier to a balloon, and from a baby wagon to a mogul engine.

Woman's—Dimensions, 199 by 388 feet. Floor area, 3.3 acres. Cost, \$138,000. Architect, Miss Sophia G. Hayden, of Boston. Material—1,600,000 feet of lumber, and 173,900 pounds of iron.

The building is two stories high, with an elevation of 60 feet. The rotunda is 70 by 65 feet, reaching through the height of the building, and covered with a skylight. On the roof of each pavilion is a garden which will be covered with oriental awning. One will serve as a cafe, and the other as a tea garden.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Admission Fee—Fifty cents during the Exposition, from May 1 to October 30, 1893. During the dedication ceremonies, October 11, 12 and 13, 1892, the admission fee will be fifty cents October 11 and 13, and after five o'clock P. M. October 12.

Agriculture—And its kindred interests of forestry, dairy and live stock has exhibition space under roof of 69 acres, the buildings costing \$1,218,000.

Area of Buildings—The total exhibition area under roof of all the buildings erected by the Exposition company is 199.9 acres. Of this, about 50 acres are in galleries, and 40 acres in the live stock sheds.

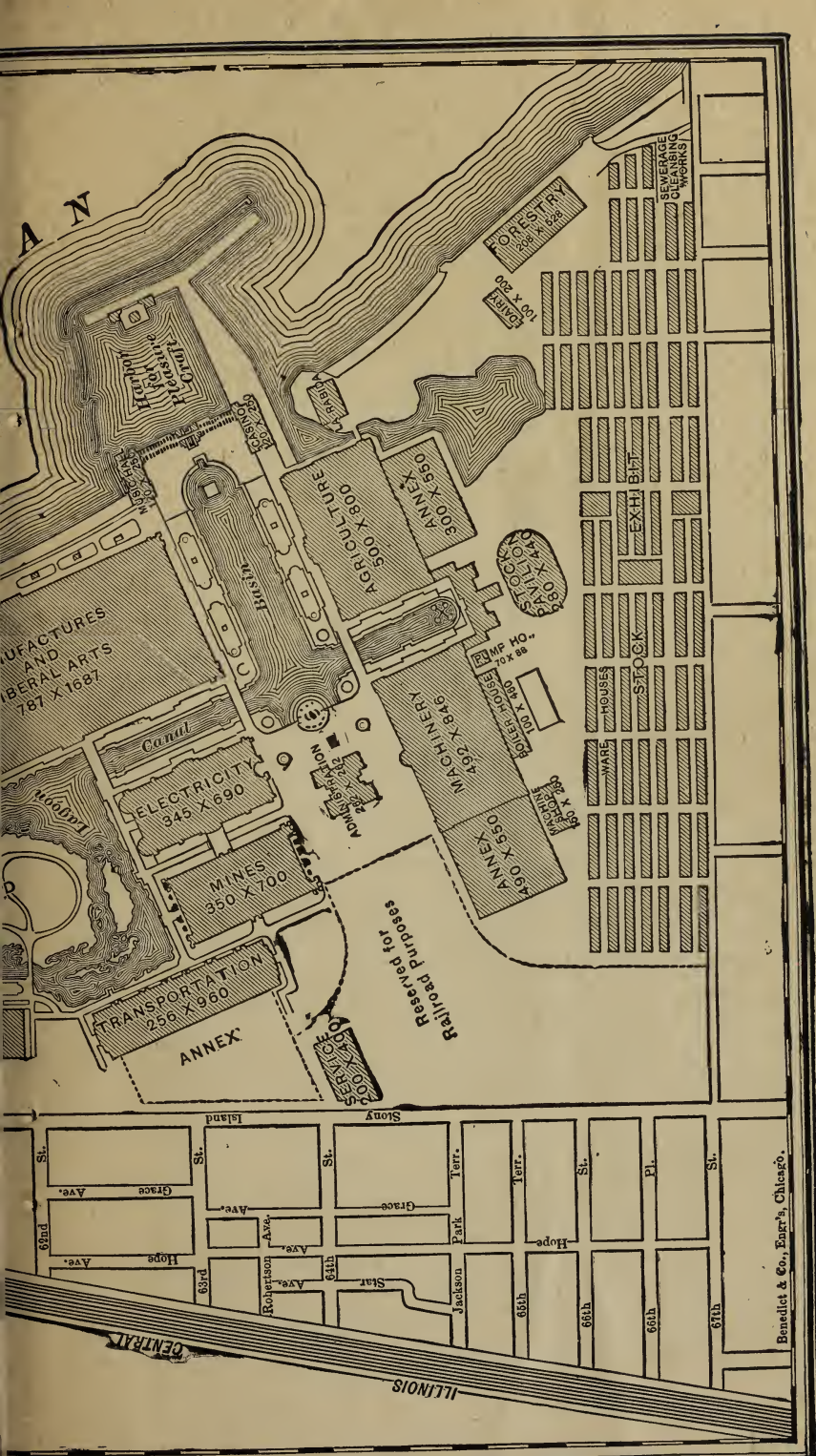
Area of the Grounds—633 acres. Of this, 80 acres are in the Midway Plaisance, and 553 acres in Jackson Park. There are available for buildings 556 acres; there being 77 acres in the wooded island and the interior waterways.

Basin—See "Interior Waterways."

Battle-Ship—Is an exact reproduction of the coast line battle-ship "Illinois." Dimensions the same as the "Illinois"—length, 348 feet; width amidships, 69 feet 3 inches; from water line to top of main deck, 12 feet; from water line to top of "military mast," 76 feet. Designer, Frank W. Grogan; cost, \$100,000. See "Naval Display."

Building Material—In the erection of the Exposition buildings, it is estimated 75,000,000 feet of lumber will be required. This represents 5,000 acres of standing trees. The structural iron and steel required is 20,000 tons.

Buildings to be Removed—All the buildings on the grounds will be removed from the park within six months after the close of the Exposition, except the Japan building.



N

MANUFACTURES
AND
LIBERAL ARTS
787 X 1687

ELECTRICITY
345 X 690

MINES
350 X 700

TRANSPORTATION
256 X 960

ANNEX

AGRICULTURE
500 X 800

ANNEX
300 X 550

MACHINERY
492 X 846

ANNEX
490 X 550

STOCK
EXHIBIT

HOUSES

WARES

SEWAGE
TREATING
WORKS

REST ROOMS
200 X 200

REST ROOMS
100 X 200

Canal

Island

Reserved for
Railroad purposes

62nd St.

63rd St.

64th St.

65th St.

66th St.

67th St.

Grace Ave.

Hope Ave.

Robertson Ave.

Star Ave.

Jackson Park Terr.

Hope

Pl.

CENTRAL

ILLINOIS

Benedict & Co., Engrs., Chicago.

Casino—Situated at the foot of the Basin, and connecting with the Music Hall on the north by the Peristyle. Its dimensions are the same as the Music Hall, 140 by 260 feet. It will contain restaurants and resting rooms.

Cleansing Works—In the extreme southeast corner of the grounds; for chemically purifying sewerage. See "Sewerage."

Columbian Guards—A military organization under the control and direction of the Exposition company, and having no connection with the city police department. The guards are under command of Col. Edmund Rice, U. S. Army, whose title in the guards is commandant. The guards do police and fire patrol duty inside the grounds. The force increases in numbers as the construction work progresses. In May, 1892, it numbered about 185 men. In May, 1893, it will probably number 2,000 men.

Convent of La Rabida—Will be erected on the promontory on the lake shore, near the pier. It will cost \$50,000. It will be an exact reproduction of the Convent of La Rabida, in Spain, where Columbus found shelter in time of trouble for himself and boy, and where he developed his theory of an undiscovered continent in the West. The building is considered more closely connected with Columbus and his great work than any other.

Cost of Exposition—The total cost of the Exposition, to its close and the winding up of its affairs is estimated at \$22,000,000. The cost of the buildings is estimated at \$8,000,000.

Dedication Ceremonies—Occur Oct. 12, 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The exercises will continue for three days, beginning October 11, and will close on the night of the 13th with a grand ball. The dedication ceremonies proper will be held in the Manufactures building, which will be arranged to seat 75,000 people. There will be a magnificent display of electric fireworks, and a special feature will be the "Procession of Centuries," represented by elaborate floats on the interior waterways of the grounds. The exercises generally will be grand and impressive, and will cost \$300,000. Admission to the grounds will be fifty cents on Oct. 11 and 13, and on October 12 after five o'clock P. M.

Electricity—Seventeen thousand horse power of electricity is provided for the Exposition. This is three times the electric lighting power in use in Chicago, and ten times that provided for the Paris Exposition of 1889. There is 9,000 horse power for incandescent lights, 5,000 for arc lights, and 3,000 for machinery power. This supplies 93,000 incandescent lights, and 5,000 arc lights. The buildings provided with electric power are: Mines, Electricity, Agriculture, Transportation and Manufactures. The electric plant cost \$1,000,000.

Fire Department—During construction work consists of 18 men, 3 engine houses, 3 two-horse engines, 1 one-horse engine, 1 sixty-gallon hand tank, at the Forestry building, 26 hose carts, with 13,250 feet of hose, and 470 chemical hand extinguishers. The fire pressure is one hundred pounds to the square inch, supplied by the engines in the temporary power house. In the complete system of fire protection, there will be in each building a water stand-pipe, extending from the ground to the roof. Attached to the pipe on each floor, gallery and roof is a reel of hose which throws water automatically with the unreeling of the hose. During the installation of exhibits, and during the fair, there will be a fire patrol on every floor, gallery and roof. The city fire department is at the call of the Exposition force.

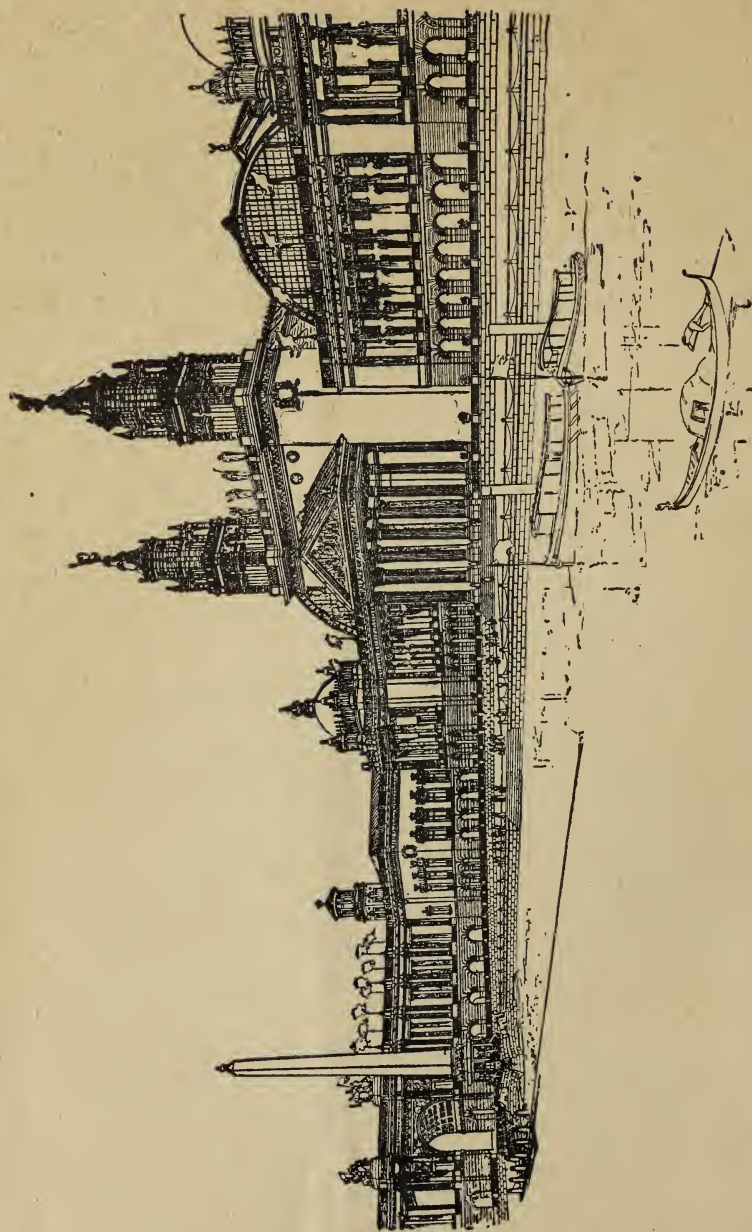
Foreign Buildings—All the great nations of the earth will erect special buildings on the ground. Many of them will be reproductions of world-renowned structures.

Foreign Participation—The following nations and colonies will be represented:

Argentine Republic.....	\$ 100,000	Hawaii	\$
Austria.....	149,100	Hayti.....	
Belgium.....		Honduras.....	20,000
Bolivia.....	30,700	Italy (informal).....	
Brazil.....	600,000	Erythria	
China.....		Japan.....	630,765
Chile.....	100,000	Korea.....	
Colombia.....	100,000	Madagascar.....	
Costa Rica.....	150,000	Mexico.....	50,000
Denmark		Netherlands.....	
Danish West Indies.....		Dutch Guiana.....	10,000
Ecuador	125,000	Dutch West Indies.....	5,000
Egypt (informal).....		Nicaragua	30,000
France	650,000	Norway	53,600
Algeria.....		Orange Free State.....	
French Guiana.....		Paraguay.....	100,000
Germany.....	214,200	Persia.....	
Great Britain.....	125,000	Peru.....	125,000
Barbadoes	6,000	Portugal (declined).....	
British Columbia.....		Madeira.....	
British Guiana	25,000	Russia.....	
British Honduras.....	7,500	Salvador.....	12,000
Canada.....	100,000	San Domingo.....	
Cape Colony.....	25,000	Siam.....	
Ceylon.....	40,000	Spain.....	
India.....		Cuba	25,000
Jamaica.....	20,000	Porto Rico.....	
Malta.....		Sweden.....	67,000
Mashonaland.....		Transvaal.....	
New South Wales.....		Turkey.....	
New Zealand		Uruguay.....	
Queensland.....		Venezuela.....	
South Australia.....			
Tasmania.....			
Trinidad.....	15,000		
Victoria.....			
West Australia			
Guatemala.....	120,000		

Total.....\$3,830,365

Forty-one nations.
Twenty-eight colonies.



MACHINERY BUILDING

Flowers—There will be displays of flowers in all parts of the grounds, but particularly around the Horticulture building and on the Wooded Island. Here will be the rose garden with more than 20,000 rose bushes in it. Here also will be every variety of flowering shrub and tree, with aquatic plants along the lagoon shores. There will be a "procession" of flowers throughout the six months of the Fair, special attention being devoted to each in its season. The Fair will open in May with a million tulips in bloom around the Horticulture building, and will close in October with a great chrysanthemum show. Inside the Horticulture building, the Fair will open with the greatest show of orchids ever seen.

Foreign Sites—In the north portion of the grounds. See map. Japan's building is on the Wooded Island.

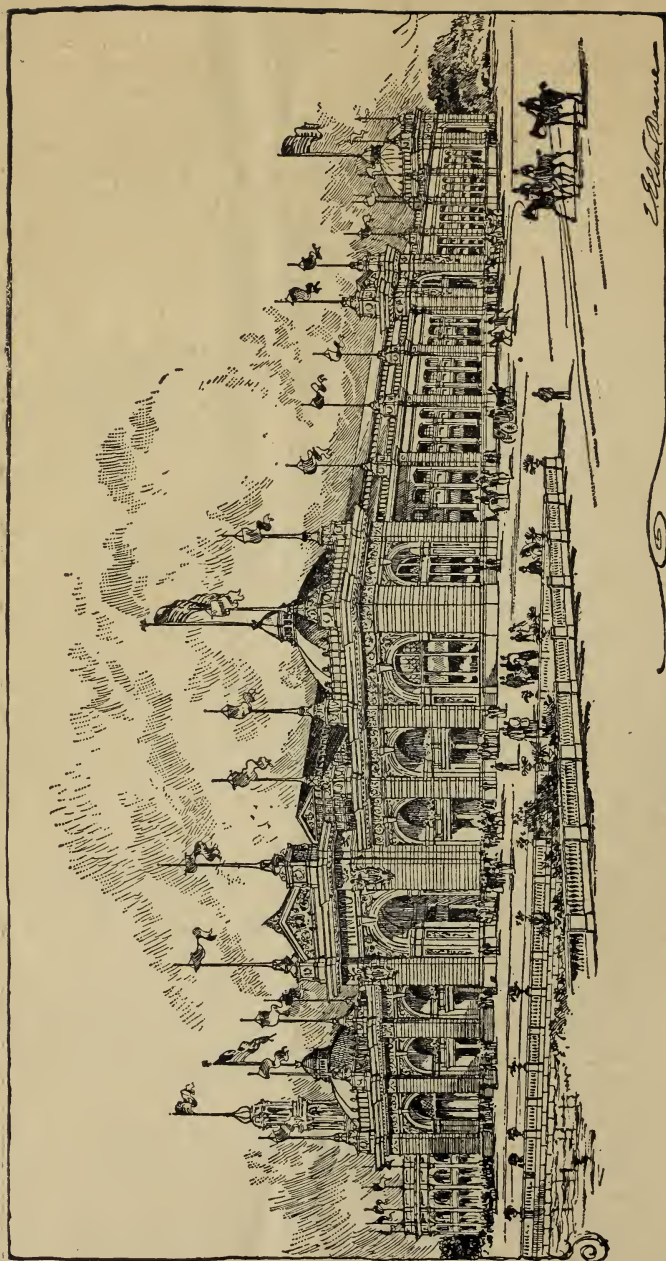
Fountains—The grand fountain stands at the head of the Basin, immediately in front of the Administration building. It was made in Paris by MacMonies, at a cost of \$50,000. It is 150 feet in diameter. Its waters are illuminated by electricity. There are two electrical fountains, fifty feet in diameter, and two smaller fountains in front of the Fine Arts building.

Government Exhibit—Includes exhibits by the departments of War, State, Postoffice, Treasury, Justice, Agriculture, Interior, the Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institute. The Mint shows every coin made by the United States, and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing shows samples of the "paper" money. A life-saving station, completely equipped, will be in operation on the lake shore. There will be shown a map of the United States, 400 feet square, made of plaster, and on a scale showing the exact curvature of the earth's surface, the height of mountains, etc. There will be an exhibit of heavy guns and explosives, and a daily battery drill in the space east of the Government building.

Grading and Dredging—In this preparatory work above 1,200,000 cubic yards of earth were handled. The work began in February, 1891, and was finished the following July. Cost, \$495,000. The ground was originally a series of sand ridges covered with scrub oak trees.

Highest Point on the Ground.—The top of the flagstaff on the Government building, 276 feet. The dome of this building is 236 feet. The highest dome on the ground is that of the Administration building, 277½ feet. The second highest is that of the Illinois building, 236½ feet.

Insurance—Fire insurance to the amount of eighty per cent. of the full value of all its property is carried by the Exposition company. The amount carried increases as the work of construction proceeds. The amount of insurance in May, 1892, was about \$2,500,000. When the buildings are finished in October, 1892, the amount of insurance will be about \$6,000,000. The



MINES AND MINING BUILDING

Edwin D. Mearns

Exposition company will insure only its own property, or property held by it in trust, so that the amount of insurance will probably never be greater than \$15,000,000.

Interior Waterways—Include eight divisions of water within the grounds, connecting with one another. The "Basin" extends east from the Administration building to Lake Michigan. It contains $10\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The "south canal"— $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres—extends south from the head of the basin. The "north canal"— $3\frac{1}{4}$ acres—extends north from the head of the basin. The lagoon around the Wooded Island contains 23 acres. The lagoon north of the island, running to Lake Michigan, contains 3.4-5 acres. The lagoon south of the Agricultural building contains $8\frac{3}{4}$ acres. The lake south of the Fine Arts building contains $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The pond in the south part of the grounds contains $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres. Total area of interior waterways, 61 acres.

Japan Exhibit—On north end of Wooded Island. The Japan government will erect a permanent structure, in imitation of a Japanese temple. It will be in the midst of a Japanese garden. Both will be presented to the City of Chicago after the Exposition, and they will be perpetually maintained.

Lagoon—See "Interior Waterways."

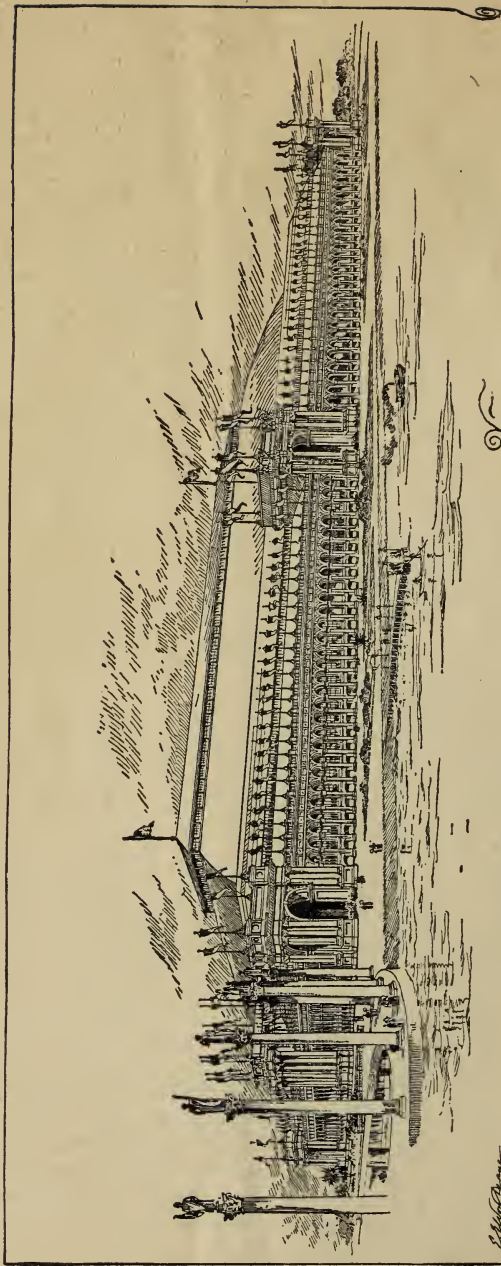
Machine Shop—Adjoins Machinery hall; is 146 by 250 feet. A complete outfit of repairing tools and machinery is furnished free as an exhibit. The machine shop, pump house and power house cost \$85,000.

Midway Plaisance—Part of the Exposition site; a narrow strip of land, seven-eighths of a mile in length, extending west from Jackson Park and connecting it with Washington Park. It contains 80 acres. In its territory will be shown all the mercantile and amusement features of the Fair.

Music Hall—Is situated on the lake shore at the foot of the Basin. It is 140 by 260 feet. The audience hall will seat 2,500. An orchestra chorus of 500 is provided for. There will be rooms for the orchestra and the prima donna. The Music Hall connects with the Casino on the south by the Peristyle.

Naval Exhibit—In the Battle-Ship. The ship will be manned by a crew detailed by the Government, and the discipline and life on a man-of-war will be shown. On the berth deck will be shown the various appliances that make up a man-of-war outfit, including samples of clothing, provisions, and other supplies of the sailors. The boat will have a full battery of guns of the size and caliber of the actual ship. The guns will be made of wood, and covered in imitation of steel. All the uniforms of our sailors, from 1775 to 1848, will be shown by janitors dressed in the costumes.

Officers of the Exposition—Geo. R. Davis, Director-General; Thos. W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Commis-



MANUFACTURERS AND LIBERAL ARTS BUILDING

sion; Wm. T. Baker, President of the World's Columbian Exposition; D. H. Burnham, Chief of Construction. The chief officer on the Exposition grounds is Dion Geraldine, General Superintendent of Construction.

Peristyle—The connecting structure between the Music Hall and the Casino, at the foot of the basin. It is 600 feet long, 60 feet wide and 60 feet high. At its center is a grand archway, forming a portal from Lake Michigan to the Grand Central Court. This portal is dedicated to Columbus, and is inscribed with the names of the world's great explorers. Crowning it is a group of statuary, emblematic of the progress of the world. The Peristyle bears 48 columns, representing the states and territories. Each state's column bears its coat of arms and an emblematic statue. The cost of the Peristyle, with the Casino and Music Hall, is \$300,000.

Pier—Is 80 feet wide and extends into Lake Michigan 1,000 feet from the eastern extremity of the water basin. All passenger boats will land here.

Police—See "Columbian Guards."

Power—24,000 horse power of steam is provided for the Exposition. The engines are in the Power House outside of Machinery Hall, and one of them is about twice the size and power of the celebrated Corliss engine. Oil will be used for fuel. The boilers present a solid bank 600 feet long. Of the 24,000 horse power, 17,000 is provided for electricity.

Power House—Adjoins Machinery Hall; is 100 by 461 feet. Here will be stationed the engines for the 24,000 horse power to be provided.

Pumping Works—Adjoin Machinery Hall; is 77 by 84 feet. The two pumps have a capacity of 40,000,000 gallons of water per day, which constitutes the Exposition water supply.

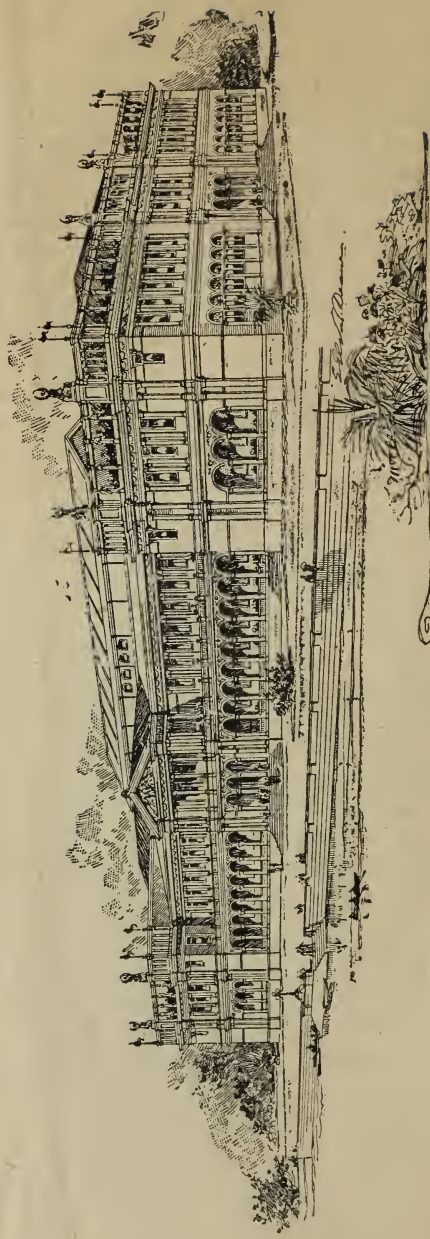
Restaurants—During the Exposition, there will be restaurants and dining rooms in all the main buildings. There will be a dairy lunch in the Dairy building, and a railroad lunch counter in the Transportation building. There will be six restaurant buildings on the esplanade facing the Manufactures building on the lake shore. The capacity of the restaurants will be about 30,000 persons per hour.

Sawmill—Is 125 by 300 feet; cost \$35,000. Sawmills in operation as exhibits will be shown here.

Sewerage—The rain water from the roofs is conducted by one system of underground pipes into the interior waterways. The flood water from the ground is conducted by another system of pipes into Lake Michigan. The sewage proper is forced by hydraulic pressure through a third system of pipes to the cleansing works at the extreme southeast corner of the grounds. Here it is precipitated into tanks, where it is purified by a chemical



TRANSPORTATION BUILDING



WOMAN'S BUILDING

process, and the solids are pressed into cakes and burned under the boilers. This sewage system is on a scale sufficiently large for a city of 300,000 population, and it will constitute an exhibit in itself.

Site—The site of the exposition is in the city of Chicago, on the shore of Lake Michigan, between the sixth and seventh mile south of the City Hall. It includes all of Jackson Park and the Midway Plaisance.

Staff—A composition of plaster, cement and hemp, or similar fiber. All the exposition buildings and many of the State buildings will be covered with staff. It is lighter than wood, is fireproof, waterproof, and if kept painted, will last many years. The architectural and sculptural designs in the covering of the buildings is first modeled in clay, from which model moulds are made, and the staff covering is then cast very much as iron is cast. Staff has been used for more than one hundred years as a covering for buildings, notably in South America. The amount of this work on the main Exposition buildings is equal to the covering of one wall of a four-story building ten miles long.

State Sites—Are in the northern portion of the grounds. See map.

State Buildings—Up to May 1st, 1892, thirty-one States and Territories had determined to erect buildings on the ground. These buildings will, for the most part, be two stories high, will average 50 by 100 feet in size, and will cost from \$10,000 to \$50,000 each, with the exception of the Illinois building, which cost \$250,000.

State Participation—Thirty-seven states and territories will participate in the Exposition. The following 26 states and 2 territories have made appropriations through their legislatures:

Arizona.....	\$30,000	New Hampshire.....	\$ 25,000
California.....	300,000	New Jersey.....	20,000
Colorado.....	100,000	New Mexico.....	25,000
Delaware.....	10,000	North Carolina.....	25,000
Idaho.....	20,000	North Dakota.....	25,000
Illinois.....	800,000	Ohio.....	100,000
Indiana.....	75,000	Pennsylvania.....	300,000
Iowa.....	50,000	Rhode Island.....	25,000
Maine.....	40,000	Vermont.....	15,000
Massachusetts.....	75,000	Washington.....	100,000
Michigan.....	100,000	West Virginia.....	40,000
Minnesota.....	50,000	Wisconsin.....	65,000
Missouri.....	150,000	Wyoming.....	30,000
Montana.....	50,000		
Nebraska.....	50,000	Total.....	\$2,695,000

The following 9 states have raised funds by stock subscription:

Alabama.....	\$ 50,000	Oregon.....	\$100,000
Arkansas.....	100,000	South Dakota.....	80,000
Florida.....	100,000	Texas.....	300,000
Georgia.....	100,000		
Kansas.....	100,000	Total.....	\$980,000
Louisiana.....	50,000		

Stock Exhibit—In the extreme south part of the grounds. The buildings provided are sheds, covering 40 acres; a pavilion, 280 by 440 feet, containing a show ring and amphitheater for spectators, and three buildings for special animals and exhibits, each building being 65 by 200 feet. The total cost of the buildings for live stock is \$335,000.

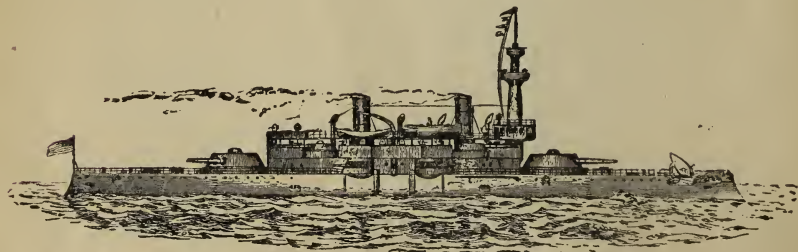
Statuary—Throughout the grounds and buildings there are 48 sculptural groups, and 103 distinct figures, all of heroic size, and the work of the sculptors, Daniel C. French, Rohl-Smith, Martiny, Bitter, John Boyle, Larado Taft, Robert Kraus, M. A. Waagen and Miss Rideout. These figures and groups are placed as follows: "Franklin," in Electricity building. "Republic," in the Basin. Horticulture building, 10 figures. Transportation building, 16 figures and 8 groups. Administration building, 36 figures and 20 groups. Machinery Hall, 15 figures. (These are duplicated several times). Agriculture building, 6 groups. Manufactures building, 16 sculptural eagles, 16 feet high and 21 feet across the wings. There are 2 cattle groups in the colonnade between the Agriculture and Machinery buildings.

Statue of Franklin—By Rohl-Smith. The statue is 16 feet high; cost \$3,000; stands in the main entrance of Electricity building.

Statue of the Republic—By Daniel C. French. The statue is 60 feet high, and stands on a pedestal 40 feet high at the entrance to the Basin from Lake Michigan. The working model cost \$8,000; cost of complete statue estimated at \$25,000.

Wooded Island—Contains 16 acres; will be devoted to floriculture and horticulture, except the extreme north end, where will be the Japan government exhibit.

World's Columbian Exposition—The World's Columbian Exposition was created by act of Congress, April 25, 1890. The President of the United States, on Dec. 24, 1890, proclaimed the Exposition to the world, and invited foreign nations to participate.



U. S. BATTLE SHIP "ILLINOIS."



HOUSE-FIRE-PROOF



3 0112 098498352

SON, Manager.

aganza Season

BEGINNING THURSDAY, JUNE 2

ALI BABA

OR

MORGIANA

And the Forty Thieves

SURPASSING ALL FORMER PRODUCTIONS